THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

TOBACCO-PLANT BEDS.

Tobacco is absolutely a necessary of life to a large portion of our adult population, and it is now so exorbitantly high, no crop will pay better. For seed beds, a bit of wood land of good quality is selected, the timber cut, and the whole patch covered over thickly with brush and leaves, if they are not already quite thick. A good wide strip around the forest side of the patch is raked clear of leaves, to prevent the fire from getting out into the woods, and the leaves taken from it spread upon the thinner covered portions of the seed patch. This is done in January or February, when the ground is dry, and the patch is then fired, burned over nicely. It is then dug with hoes, taking care to draw them out without turning in the surface of the earth.—Work it over and over till it is quite fine. Rake it nicely with a hard rake, and take off the roots which are gathered. Mark it with a stick about four feet between the marks. A level tablespoonfull of seed is sufficient for a hundred square yards. Add to this, in sowing, a quart of ashes, take half the ashes to mix them, divide it into as many portions as you have beds marked off, and sow it evenly, sifting it through the fingers over each bed.—Now mark the beds across in the same manner divide the seed and ashes as before into portions corresponding, and sow these cross beds. Some go over the beds in sowing twice each way, which distributes the seed very evenly and gives each plant sufficient room, without which many are wasted, for if sown too thick to grow to a proper size the plants are worthless. It is then trodden over regularly with the feet, by going sidewise, untill the whole patch is gone over.

The above is perhaps the very best mode to insure thrifty plants. We hope our planters will, as far as practicable, devote a little good ground to tobacco culture. How to manage this crop according to the best Virginia practice will be shown hereafter.—*Southern Cultivator*

THE NIGHT SHADOWS.

A wonderful fact to reflect upon, that every human creature is constituted to be that profound secret and mystery to every other. A solemn consideration, when I enter a great city by night, that every one of those darkly clustered houses incloses its own secret; that every room in every one of them incloses its own secret, that every beating heart in the hundreds of thousands of breasts there is in some of its imaginings, a secret to the heart nearest to it! Something of the awfulness even of death itself, is preferable to this. My friend is dead, my love, the darling of my soul, is dead; it is the inexorable consolidation, and perpetuation of the secret that was always in that individuality and which I shall carry in mine to my life's end. In any of the burial places of this city through which I pass, is there a sleeper more inscrutable than its busy inhabitants are, in their innermost personality, to me, or than I to them?

THE ARTIST AND THE PARSON.—Some years ago an old sign-painter, who was very cross, gruff, and a little deaf, was engaged to paint the Ten Commandments on some tables in a church not five miles from Buffalo. He worked two days at it, and at the end of the second day the pastor of the church came to see how the work progressed. The old man stood by, smoking a short pipe, as the reverend gentleman ran his eyes over the tablets. "Eh?" said the pastor, as his familiar eyes detected something wrong in the wording of the precepts, "why, you careless old man, you have left a part of one of the commandments entirely out; don't you see?" "No, no such thing," said the old man, putting on his spectacles "no; nothing left out—where?" "why, there, "look at them in the Bible; you have left some of the commandments out." "Well, what if I have?" said old Obstinacy, as he ran his eye complacently over his work; "what if I have? There's more there now than you'll keep!" Another and a more correct artist was employed the next day.

GUNPOWDER.—The Liverpool, (Eng.) Standard says: "Some of the effects of ignited gunpowder are wonderful. When gunpowder is heaped up in the open air and inflamed, there is no report and but little effect producted a small quantity open and ignited in a room forces the air outwards, so as to blow out the windows: but the same quantity confined with a bomb, within the same room, and ignited, tears in pieces and sets on fire the whole house. Count Rumford loaded a mortar with one-twentieth of an ounce of powder, and placed upon it a twenty-four pound cannon; he then closed up every opening as completely as possible, and fired the charge, which burst the mortar with a tremendous explosion, and lifted up its enormous weight.

In another experiment, Count Rumford confined twenty-eight grains of powder in a cylindrical space which it just filled, and, upon being fired, it tore asunder a place of iron which would have resisted a strain of four hundred thousand pounds."

CAUTION IN FEEDING STOCK.—It will not do to take a cow or a horse used to low food—for instance picking up its food about a poor plantation—and for the sake of getting from them extra quantities of milk or labor, to commence high feeding suddenly.

Every one knows of horses being thus overled at the start, becoming seriously injured. We have known milch cows thus nearly ruined. Greedy of the unaccustomed quantity of rich food, they over feed, and the consequence is the flux, or running off of the bowels, very difficult sometimes to cure. Commence the increase in feeding all animals gradually, and in a few days you can feed as high as you like.

This applies to animals of all description.—*Southern Cultivator.*

CHEERFULNESS.—Try for a single day, I beseech you, to preserve yourself in an easy and cheerful frame of mind. Be but for one day instead of a fire worship of passion, the sun worshipper of clear self-possession, and compare the day which you have rooted out the weed of dissatisfaction with that on which you have allowed it to grow up, and you will find your heart open to every good motive, your breast armed with a panoply against every trick of fate; truely, you will wonder at your own improvement.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

BEES WAX.—The neatest way to separate bees wax from the comb, is to tie it in a piece of linen or woolen cloth or bag with a pebble to keep it from floating; place it in a kettle of cold water over the fire; as the water heats, the wax melts and rises to the surface, while all the impurities remain in the bag.—*British American Cultivator.*

POLL EVIL.—When the swelling breaks, or if it has already become a running sore, it will have formed a pipe for the discharge of matter. Into this crowd a lump of potash, pearlash or saleratus as large as possible with the finger. About three applications are necessary for the cure of bad cases.

PRAYER.—One has quaintly but truly said, "God looks not at oratory of your prayers, how eloquent they are; nor their geometry, how long they are; nor at their arithmetic, how many they are; nor at their logic, how methodical they are, but He looks at their sincerity, how spiritual they are."

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865. [No. 266.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES, 11th Feb., 1865

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificates from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court-Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands, furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
E. J HARDIN, *Adjutant.*
February 25, 1865. 263—3t.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C,
February 25, 1865. 263—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865 235—tf

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA.
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240 -tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the CONSERVATIVE OFFICE
January 26, 1865. 238—tf.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C. S A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PEIRCE, WHO do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts as required by circular of the 3d inst., will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER,
261—tf. Major and Chief Q. M.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Feb. 25th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 8.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED SURGEONS AND ASsistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for their respective Congressional Districts:

1st District—Surgeon W R Wood, Assistant Surgeons T Yeates, J Branch.

2nd District—Surgeon Henry Joyner, Assistant Surgeon F M Rountree, Dr J R Ruffin.

3rd District—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Henderson, L Hussey, J B Robertson.

4th District—Surgeons W C McDuffie, G W Morrison, Ass't Surgeon A A McKay.

5th District—Surgeon E A Cradup, Ass't Surgeon L T Smith, Dr D T Taylor.

6th District—Surgeon R W Glenn, Dr W J Courts, Dr T es Oakley.

7th District—Surgeon W W Verdin, Ass't Surgeons Hector Turner, R L Payne.

8th District—Surgeon J B Alexander, Ass't Surgeons M L Brown, H Cosby.

9th District—Surgeons W W Foote, C Happoldt, W H Robertson.

10th District—Robert V Welsh, Wm L Love, D F Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adj't General.
Feb. 28, 1864. 264—d3t.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named George. He is a bright red skinned mulatto, about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co., Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.
Feb. 22d, 1855. 259—10t.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville
Dr. J. L. Neegle, Greensboro
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oct 29, 1864 163—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" doz.	10 00
" single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2. 1865. 215—tf.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,
100 KEGS SODA.
LONG, FAUCETT & CO,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Formers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P KEAN, & CO.,
Richmond, Va.
jan 18—228 tf.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 20?—tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	P C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferrebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	R C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj, Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKayney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they he minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO A. STANLY
161—tf Commis'r

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C. Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. R R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assist. Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., hief Clerk.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING a NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologis
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James M. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Leaven Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

CO

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

FRIDAY MORNING, - - MARCH 2, 1865.

IS THERE ANY LIFE LEFT IN THE OLD NORTH STATE? Has she any of the spirit, the courage any of the true pluck at home, of the fathers of the first revolution or any of the daring and fortitude of her sons now at the front, who are confronting the enemy? Many of our people yet talk patriotically, talk as if there is some life left, but alas! there is no spirit, we fear, to *do* or to *fight*

When Sherman forced his way through the State of Georgia, almost without resistance, there were many in the State who scorned and flouted the tameness and cowardice of the Empire State.—It was asked would North Carolina submit as tamely? Would her people allow it? It was then thought by some that the Tar Heels, from Currituck to Cherokee would rise en masse to crush the invader.

A few weeks ago when our Peace Commissioners returned from Fortress Monroe with Lincoln's ultimatum, who dreamed of submission? Who counselled that we should bow at the despot's feet and crave his pardon? The whole country for the moment seemed to throw back with indignation the proffered terms. The authorities, at least, supposed that the whole nation would rally to the defence of the Confederacy, at the bare announcement. Enthusiastic public meetings were held in Richmond and resolved to stake their all upon the issue, but what kind of response has the nation made to them? Our patriotic Governor appealed to the people to assert their rights and purposes in primary meetings, and determine to check the invader. Here and there meetings have been held and the people have *resolved*, but what are they doing? Who has volunteered to fight? Who comes forward to give his personal efforts to stay the progress of the enemy.

The *peace(?)* presses and *peace* men snigger and taunt the people with their apathy, and yet the spirit of the people is not roused. They seem to be already whipped. They have no hope of the Confederacy. And though in former days these peace men were in for the war "to the last dollar and the last man," they have long since slunk away from these pledges to the Confederacy, and are ready to bow to Lincoln and take whatever he will give them. Is North Carolina ready to listen to their counsels and follow their example? Will the army and the people at home give in their adhesion to the principles and purposes of those who cry "peace—peace."

The people of North Carolina desire peace. They never desired war. The policy which culminated in war, they never sanctioned. The madness of secession they were never bitten with, but forced by imperious circumstances, they deliberately chose the destiny which God had in store for her Southern sisters. Shall North Carolina now abandon them? Many who at first yielded to that necessity, and swore to be true to the cause, in the extremity of the country's turmoil, ignobly abandon her, and crying "peace—peace," thus "give aid and comfort to the enemy."

They encourage the enemy by their abuse of the Government, by their despondency and their readiness to submit tamely to the degrading terms of the conqueror.

Will North Carolina follow in the lead of those who have deserted the cause in the darkest hour of the country's night, or will she come forward and aid with all her might in this struggle. Sherman is threatening our territory. Schofield with a strong force has compelled the evacuation of Wilmington. If these bold leaders are not soon checked by our forces, the State will be under the foot of the invaders. Our veteran troops are concentrating under our best leaders to give the enemy battle.—Shall they not have the support of the strong, willing, patriotic hearts and hands of the people of North Carolina? Will not the great body of our people rise in their strength to repel the invaders? Will they not flock by thousands to the headquarters of our leaders? Let them shake off the callousness and indifference which prevails, and fly to the rescue? Has the government miscalculated the spirit of the people! After less than a four year's struggle, are they ready to give up the cause? Will they back down and give up all for lost without another effort? Are they ready to stake the issue upon the prowess and valor of our thinned but brave ranks? Will they sacrifice what remains of our brave army, rather than strengthen it with another man? What say you, people of North Carolina? Will you ingloriously leave the field and crouch to the invader, after our brave boys have made so glorious a record? But a few days remain to decide. There are enough able bodied men in North Carolina, if they would give the country thirty day's service, to turn the scales and decide the fate of the Republic.

Will they fly to the rescue, or will they lie down and let the waves of the enemy roll over them, and crush them forever? If the people of North Carolina intend to sustain the cause longer, let them say so; if they have resolved to submit to the conqueror let them speak it out at once.

RAISE FOOD.—It is the duty of every man to raise all the food he can. Southern independence cannot be obtained if we are not provident of food. It does not pay to divide our armies and send half of them off yearly into Pennsylvania or Tennessee to get supplies—losing largely of valuable lives, with no decided injury to the enemy. We must feed them from home supplies If we had left men enough at home, out of the ranks, to provide for the others in service, the disasters of the Valley and Tennessee campaigns might have been avoided. A detailed man liable to have his detail revoked at will, is a miserable planter. His feeling is: "If I was sure of being left at home, I would do thus and so: but as I don't know how long I shall be permitted to stay, I must do thus and so. To do as I would like, requires my personal supervision.—The other way, the negroes can do after a fashion."

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress abolishing the offices of all Post Quartermasters and Commissaries between the ages of 18 and 45, except those engaged in collecting the Tax in Kind.—Their places are to be supplied by bonded agents, where necessary.

For the Conservative

FEEDING THE ARMY.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: *Sir:*—I have read with pleasure and admiration, as I do everything which comes from our noble Governor, his patriotic appeal to the farmers of North Carolina, to aid in feeding General Lee's army. General Lee and Governor Vance state the simple truth, when they say that the army for a time must be dependant upon Virginia and North Carolina for support.

The farmers of North Carolina, I trust, will do their whole duty willingly and nobly for the cause. The *army* must be sustained at every hazard. But there are some evils which must be promptly corrected and cured, or this cannot be done. President Davis and General Lee ought to know these facts, and Governor Vance should call their attention to them at once.

1. The public waste is immense, and perhaps never greater than at this time, since the war began. At all the principal depots in this State large quantities of corn and other provisions have been collected and are lying in bulk, rotting and exposed to the weather. At the Raleigh depot thousands of bushels of corn are lying out, wet and rotting. In a short time it will be utterly worthless. Raw hides and other war material are suffered to rot for the want of shelter. No greater amount of provisions ought to be collected at any one point than can be protected. Much better let it remain in the hands of the people to be called for only as the army needs it and transportation can be furnished. Shelters might be constructed at small cost to prevent this great waste. The incompetency, wastefulness, lack of judgement and forecaste, of government appointees, is ruining the cause and impoverishing the country. If the whole matter of furnishing provisions from this State were put in the hands of Governor Vance, or if the appointees of the government were made from our own citizens in the counties where they are known and reside, matters would work better. Almost all the government offices are filled by men from other sections than those in which they operate, and being strangers they get neither the counsel nor support, nor sympathy of the community, which they need.

2. Our Eastern counties made a good crop the past year. Large quantities of bacon, corn, peas, &c., are there in the hands of the government and the farmers, just waiting to be gulped up or destroyed by the enemy. In the destitute counties of the State, the people have been anxious to buy up the surplus provisions of the East, but the military authorities under the plea of keeping it for the army and preventing speculators from buying it, will not allow but little to be removed. Now if all the surplus provisions of that region were divided about in the State, the needy could be supplied, it would placed in reach of the government when needed, and it might be protected from the enemy. Suffer it to remain where it is, and neither our own army nor the needy people of the State can get it when wanted.

3. Many large farmers, and some in moderate circumstances, have had corn, wheat, bacon, rice and sorghum enough to last them two or three years if they could be kept. They will neither sell to the government nor the people for Confederate money. The Commissaries and Quarter Masters being generally strangers do not know these persons or many of them being rich manage to keep what they have. Many rich planters about Savannah and in South Carolina, as well as large farmers here, pursued this policy and have lost all by the advance of the enemy. Do not they deserve such a fate? Some about Wilmington have recently suffered in the same way. Many of our Eastern farmers are thus keeping their large supplies for the Yankees. Should not this policy be broken up? Now while there is a chance to remove it out of harm's way, ought it not to be done? If the collecting of surplus provisions for the army and for our needy people were placed in the hands of the first citizens in each County, where they reside, men every way reliable, with the power of impressment, taking it out of the hands of those who disburse commissary and quarter master's stores, would it not work better? These gentlemen, knowing both the wants of the government and of the people, would exercise the power of impressment more equally and justly and could do so without being liable to the charge of partiality or making it a source of personal benefit to themselves or others. I simply make these suggestions to call the attention of the authorities to them

A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE.

In view of the fact that our position as a people is critical, it is respectfully suggested that all persons in the Confederacy observe Friday, the 10th day of March, appointed a day of fasting and prayer, with more earnestness and solemnity than has yet been manifested; and to that end it is proposed:

1. That all churches shall have at least three public services. The first early in the morning; the second at 11 o'clock and the third in the afternoon or night.

2. That such churches as can, will keep their doors open, and the services in operation without intermission during the whole day—the ministers relieving one another, and the people going and coming as they may need.

3. The country churches protract their services through four or five hours

4. That the people really humble themselves and as means thereto, eat no more food than may be necessary to keep up their strength.

5. That all light conversation and unbecoming amusements be discarded, and the day be truly observed as a day of humiliation.

If there be any virtue in a day of fasting and prayer, it should be observed as the Bible directs. Heretofore many have kept it as a mere holiday. This cannot be expected to solicit God's blessing.

Our condition is now such that trifling is madness.

If we give all our time and hearts to it for that one day we may look for a great blessing.—*Rich. Whig.*

THE ROANOKE VALLEY RAILROAD BILL.—Thursday the House of Delegates of Virginia took up the House bill appropriating six hundred thousand dollars to the Roanoke Valley railroad company, and the objects to be attained by the bill were advocated by Messrs Baskerville, Haymond, of Marion, Anderson and Burwell. The bill being put upon its passage was passed—ayes 105, noes none.

The bill is designed to aid the Roanoke Valley railroad company in the construction of branches, so as to make a double track from Richmond to Greensboro', in the State of North Carolina, by a branch to the Richmond and Danville railroad, and another branch to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad as a military and local necessity.

THE NUMBER OF CONSCRIPTS LEVIED IN STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The following report of the Superintendent of Conscription has been transmitted to the Confederate Senate by the Secretary of War. It will be found exceedingly interesting, containing as it does, information that has been much sought after, but which is now, for the first time, given to the public:

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Feb. 17, 1865.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge:

SIR—Your reference of the following resolution was received at this office on the 17th instant:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be instructed to inform the Senate, with as little delay as possible, what number of conscript soldiers have been levied in each State of the Confederacy and placed in service in the field; whether there has been any failure to execute the law of Conscription in any State by reason of any cause other than its occupation by the enemy; if so, why it has not been executed with uniformity in all localities where the operations of the enemy have not prevented."

The following exhibits the number of conscripts assigned to the army from camps of instruction, as furnished by the reports of the commandants of conscripts of the respective States:

Virginia 18 938; North Carolina 21 348; South Carolina 9 126; Georgia 8 998; Alabama 14 875, exclusive of operations of General Pillow; Mississippi, 8 061, exclusive of operations of General Pillow; Florida 362, since January, 1864; East Louisiana 81, for part July, August and September, 1864; East Tennessee 5 220. Total, 81 998.

It is conjectured that nearly an equal number have gone into the service, and been placed on rolls, who are not recorded in the camps of instruction. The returns are accurate in the four States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

In the month of June, 1863, the matter of conscription in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee was taken from the control of this bureau and placed into the hands of Brigadier General Pillow, who continued to administer it until January, 1864. This bureau has never been able to obtain any report of the operation of conscription in those States during that period of seven months. It is believed none exist. Much of the year 1864 was exhausted in the endeavor to get rid of the system of Gen. Pillow and reestablish amore uniform and efficient service. It is believed the returns, since March, 1864, from those States are nearly correct.

In the States of Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi there has been "failure" to execute the law of conscription for the reasons stated above. In the other States it has been executed with as much uniformity and vigor as the agencies assigned to the duty and the circumstances of the country would allow.

Where there have appeared diversities they have resulted from the difference in the efficiency of officers, the opposition of State authorities, the resistance of communities, and the exercise of the discretion vested in the Executive. In many cases, localities bordering on the lines of the enemy have required different proceedings from those applicable to the interior. In some of those, great leniency was necessary; in some, such rigor as induced the Executive to charge military commanders with the service. In some sections the condition of the populations demanded leniency, others admitted the utmost rigor. Since January, 1864, in all the States east of the Mississippi, the same general system has prevailed.

Instructions to local officers have been uniform, with the special variations indicated. The difference in the returns of the four Eastern States is fully accounted for, thus: In Virginia and South Carolina there has never been exhibited the slightest opposition to the conscription law, and after its passage, large numbers of men passed into the service without being compelled to go through the camps, thus evading the law on one point to obey it in another way. In North Carolina and Georgia, there was popular and constituted resistance. The consequence was that while in Virginia there were but fourteen thousand conscripts, there are supposed to be sixteen thousand *quasi* volunteers; while in North Carolina there are 21,500 conscripts, and, perhaps, less than 3,000 *quasi* volunteers. In Georgia the case is different, and presents this aspect: That so violent was the prejudice against conscription that only about 9,000 have been returned, and yet, the people choosing their own mode of going into service, have sent, it is supposed, about 26,000 *quasi* volunteers. The constant and persistent efforts of this bureau has been to preserve uniformity and paliate all inevitable disturbances in the administration of the law,

I remain, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. PRESTON.
Brigadier-General and Superintendant

WILMINGTON, N. C.—WHAT THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT THINKS OF THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE.

[From the London Times, Feb. 7.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27, 1864.

Those of your readers, who take interest in American affairs have long been aware of the alleged importance to the Confederates of the retention of Wilmington. In spite of much pretended mystery in Richmond about the incomings and outgoings of blockade defying vessels connected with this port, I have reason to know that the fullest and most accurate information is week after week in possession of Mr. Lincoln and of his navy about every vessel which leaves or enters Wilmington, about the names and circumstances of every English or Confederate merchant or company connected with blockade running ventures, and about the sentiments which prevail in the streets of this filthy little entrepot. In regard to the tone and sentiment of most of the population which has been attracted to Wilmington as vultures to the carcase, it is not necessary for me now to say more than that it is widely different from that which animated General Lee and his noble army. But I may be permitted to express a passing opinion that if the abundant internal resources of the Confederacy were available wherever they are wanted—in other words, if the railroad transportation between Georgia and Virginia are as ample and as well regulated as between Illinois and Washington—it would be rather a blessing than otherwise to the Confederates if the port of Wilmington were shortly closed.

So long as the war continues there will be a demand for muskets, nitre, medicines, blankets, army clothing and shoes, notwithstanding the abundant introduction of those articles which has already taken place; but it is doubtful whether a sufficient supply could not be sucked in through the numberless creeks and rivers which intersect the three thousand or four thousand miles of seacoast between the Rio Grande and Chesapeake Bay. These rivers are now becoming well known to the blockade running captains, and, come what may, whether Wilmington or Charleston fall or not, it is absurd to think that the coast of Secession can ever be hermetically sealed. But in the existing decline of Confederate virtue, and under the pitifulness and weary exhaustion of this strife, could the Confederates stand the moral discouragement entailed by the loss of Wilmington? Your readers may answer the question for themselves, but, if Confederate virtue and staunchness, like that of General Lee, were equal to the shock, I believe that before six months had passed it would be found in a dozen ways that the loss of Wilmington was a blessing in disguise.

THE TRADE CARRIED ON WITH THE CONFEDERACY BY AUTHORITY OF THE YANKEE GOVERNMET.

In answer to the resolution of the Federal Senate calling for information as to special permits for getting out cotton, etc., from the rebel States, the following list has been furnished as having been authorized by H A Risley, Special Agent, &c. All have been granted between November 1, 1864, and January 24, 1865. The Confederate reader will be astonished to see the immense contraband trade which the enemy have continued to carry on in a country where the theory, at least, is that the Yankee is our mortal foe:

D Cromelien & Co., on application of the Hon. T Corwin, 2,100 cases of tobacco, from Northumberland county, Virginia; B F Camp, J Maddox and D P Barr, 3,000 boxes of tobacco, from Virginia and North Carolina; Levi Brooks & Camp, 7,000 bales cotton, 340 barrels turpentine, 400 barrels rosin, from Missippi and Louisiana; David P Laws, 10,000 bales cotton, Virginia and North Carolina; Augustus R Wright, 500 bales, Rome, Georgia; A W Harvey, 30,000 bales, Florida; D R Martin, 6,000 bales, Florida; T C Durant, 4,000 bales, Florida; D B Grant 12,000 bales Florida; F B Fassett, 20,000 bales, Louisiana. Arkansas and Mississippi; R W Daniels, 10,000 bales, Florida and North Carolina; J W Dyer, 4,000 barrels of turpentine, Alabama; George W Gage, 10,000 bales cotton, Mississippi and Louisiana; Moore Conalty & Co., 15,000 bales, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas; M V Twiss, 5,000 bales, Tennessee and Louisiana; Mary P Celicil, 5,000 bales, North Carolina; J O P Burnside, recommended by Colonel Jefferies and others, 5,000 barrels rosin, 5,000 barrels of tar and 50,000 pounds tobacco, Virginia and North Carolina; John Carew, 50 tons tobacco, West Virginia; F. W. Bixby, recommended by C. H. Stedwell, of New York Custom-House, 2,000 bales, 2,000 barrels turpentine, North Carolina; J. H. Maddox and W. R. Lount, recommended by Joseph Segar, 2,000 barrels rosin, 2,000 barrels turpentine, 500 boxes tobacco, Virginia and North Carolina; A O Brummol, recommended by John L Reese, 5,000 bales cotton, 2,000 barrels rosin, same amount of turpentine, 2,000 boxes tobacco, Virginia and North Carolina; E W Gould, recommended by M N Falls, 6,000 bales cotton, Virginia and North Carolina; Hooper C. Hicks, recommended by Surveyor of Baltimore, 3,000 bales, 2,000 barrels rosin, same amount of tar, same amount of pitch, and a quarter million shingles, Virginia and North Carolina; Leonard Swett, 50,000 bales, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi; same amount from Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; same amount from Louisiana and Miss.; G W Lane, 1,000 bales Chowan river, N. C.; W J Bayless, recommended by Coleman, 2,500 bales, Newbern, North Carolina; S B Colby, recommended by H W Helmick, 70 tons tobacco, Virginia; T S Olive, 15 bales, 300 hogsheads tobacco, Florida and North Carolina, and 10,000 bales, 3,000 barrels turpentine, 3, 000 boxes tobacco. Virginia and North Carolina; P Durfee, 2, 400 bales, North Carolina; Thomas Lucas, 300 tons hay, 3,000 turkeys, 500 hogs, 1,200 chickens, 100 tons butter 500 cords wood, etc.; Cyrus M Allen 12,000 bales, Tennessee and Alabama Robert Lamon, recommanded by Ward H Lamon, 50,000 bales from any Southern State; Charles H Hawkes, recommended by George H Ashmun, 70,000 bales, 7,000 barrels, turpentine, 70,000 barrels rosin, 5,000 barrels tar 8,000 boxes tobacco, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama; Leonidas Haskell, recommended by B F Camp, 20,000 bales, North Carolina; N F Pooter, 3,000 bales, 3,000 boxes tobacco; Horace H Meloon, 10,000 bales, 3,000 barrels tar, same of rosin, same of turpentine, Florida, Georgia and Alabama; Wilson, Gibson & Company, 100,000 bales, 2,500 boxes tobacco Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Charles D Chase, 5,000 bales, 3,000 barrels turpentine, 5,000 barrels pitch, 2,000,000 feet lumber, Florida; E D Webster and A N Shearer, 15,000 barrels tar, pitch and turpentine, Roanoke river, North Carolina, Peter Lamson, recommended by Governor Andrew, 3,000 bales cotton, North Carolina. Alonzo Brett, 3,600 bales, 3,000 barrels turpentine, North Carolina; Jeptha White, W H Stiner, Frank E Winslow, P A Harvey, R K Cobb, H C Hicks, C S Palmer, small amounts cotton, from North Carolina; Fergus Pennington, 17, 500 bales, Louisiana and Mississippi; Samule Noble. 250,000 bales, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana; Robert E Coxe, 50,000 bales, 10,000 barrels turpentine. 20,000 boxes tobacco, any Southern; State; L B Wilson, G O Wallace, H C Hicks, J O P Burnside, Alonzo Brett, Francis V Haskins, and P H Whitehurst & Co., all small lots of cottons, shingles, etc. By the terms of these permits, one fourth of the net profit goes to the Treasury, the balance to the person holding the permit.

A large amount of testimony has been taken by the House committee as to how these permits were obtained and how these parties are carrying them out. It will probably be published in a few days.

NEWS FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.

The following was received through a refugee from Western Texas, regarding Price's and Magruder's armies and is deemed reliable:

Price's command is about 9,000 strong, mostly cavalry, from Texas.

Large numbers of deserters are constantly arriving at Rio Grande and escaping north into Arkansas and Missouri.

Price's Headquarters are at Bonham Texas, four miles south of the Red River, in a fine foraging region.

Magruder is at Camden, Arkansas, with a part of his command, but the main body (chiefly cavalry) is on a stealing expedition in Texas.

The horses of both commands are in an exhausted condition.

Magruder has twenty thousand men on his muster rolls, two thirds of whom are effective.

Kirby Smith's headquarters are still at Shreveport, La. His entire strength is estimated at thirty eight thousand, only about twenty thousand of which are available.

Immense droves of beef cattle, numbering some hundred thousand head, are roaming on the prairies of Western Texas.

The reports of Kirby Smith's, Magruder's and other rebel officers' cotton speculations still continue.

Major Hart, rebel agent at Matamoras, is said to have made a million of dollars in gold.

The Spanish journal published at Matamoras, says that Maximilian has created an order entitled the "Mexican Eagle," of which Grand Marshal Almonte has been appointed Grand Bachelor. The Order comprises an unlimited number of knights, two hundred officers, one hundred commanders, fifty grand officers—twenty-five of whom are grand commanders. Twelve grand crosses have been awarded to the Emperors of France, Russia and Austria, and the Kings of Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Italy. Maximilian has appointed General Mejia commander-in-chief of the Imperial army.

General Cortinas left Matamoras January 25, with a brigade, on a campaign against Carvajal and Medez.

General Marquez is to go abroad on an important mission.

Maximillian has appointed a new Council of State, with Jose Maria Sanchra President.

Prince Polignac, a Major General in the rebel army, was in Matamoras three weeks ago, en route to France on an extended furlough.

Le Necrologiste, a new paper just started in Paris, offers as a premium to give its subscribers a fine obituary notice in case of their decease.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Sherman's Army.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 2.

Reliable information from Cheraw, this forenoon, states that Sherman is in the vicinity with three army corps. They divided at Lynch's Creek, one corps of the left wing taking the Teller's ferry road towards Cheraw, the others crossing lower down. Skirmishing was going on all day of the 28th near Thompson's Creek, about 4 miles from town. Prisoners were being brought in, in small squads. Our cavalry were holding the enemy in check. Troops have gone out to reinforce those already at Thompson's Creek. Further intelligence contraband but not discouraging.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 1.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive specie from the several States and use the same for the benefit of said States. The report of the Committee of Conference on the currency bill concurred in the House amendment to the Senate bill, authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Governors of the several States for slave labor, conaurred in.

In the House, J. T. Leach submitted a resolution recommending that Gen. Lee be clothed with power to treat for peace. Referred to the Military Committe. After some time spent in secret session, a bill providing for the payment of cotton purchased in Trans Mississippi by government agents, was further discussed until adjournment.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The steamship "China" has arrived at New York with European dates to the 12th instant:

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The London *Globe's* Paris correspondent says:

"No French Minister at Washington will be appointed until the late William L. Dayton's post is filled by the bearer of satisfactory instructions respecting the threats made against Mexico."

The *Times's* Paris correspondent says:

"When the French Minister, Count Mercier, was recalled from Washington, the Americans were led to understand that no new agent would be accredited until President Lincoln should have recognized the Emperor of Mexico. This recognition has not been forthcoming, and there is no French Minister at Washington." The writer adds: "It is believed that Mr. Bigelow will continue to act as United States *Charge D'Affairs* in Paris for some time."

COUNTERFEIT.—The editor of the *Register* has been shown, by Col. Taylor, commandant of the post of Mobile, a counterfeit Confederate note of the new issue, of the denomination of $100. It is lettered "D," dated Richmond, Feb. 17, 1864, and signed 'T. L. Grayson, for Register," and 'J. D. Walford, for Treasurer." The counterfeit is easily detected; the whole bill being fully an eighth of an inch smaller than the genuine, and the letters and figures being necessarily contracted. The impression on the spurious note is also much heavier and blacker. We are informed there is a considerable number afloat, supposed to have been sent out from New Orleans, showing that our Yankee neighbors have at least enough faith in the value of our currency to continue their efforts to counterfeit it. It would be well if some of our own people could be inspired with more confidence in it.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—A Washington telegram to the New York *Times* says:

The statement in the London *Times* that we would be without a Minister from France pending the question of the recogniton of Maximilian is not deemed, by those here who know, creditable, or amounting to anything if it did. Both Governments are now represented by *Charge D'Affairs*, and everything pertaining to our relations are friendly.

PROMOTED.—Col. R. L. T. Beale, of the 9th Va. Cavalry, who since the death of Gen. Chambliss, has been in command of his brigade, has been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship. Gen'l Beale is one of the most efficient officers of the army. He is from Westmoreland county, and formerly represented that district in the United States Congress.

MARRIED:

On the 21st of February, 1865 at. Middleboro, King George county, Va., by W. D. S. Doggett, D. D., Lieut. Col. J. M. WYNN, of North Carolina, to Miss JENNIE BROWN, of King George county.

New Advertisements.

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Grindstones,
3 " No. 9 Plows,
5 " No. 11 "
4 " No. 60 "
1 " No. 2 Two horse Livingston Plows,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts.
200 pounds Horse Shoes.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, at

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S
North State Iron and Brass Works.
March 3, 1865. 266—tf

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE ADJUTANT E. J. BANKS, as a candidate for Major in the 1st Regiment of Home Guards at its next organization.
MANY HOME GUARDS.
March 1, 1865. 265—dst*

ATTRACTIVE SALE.
(To the Ladies.)

ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH INST., AT THE SALES ROOM of the undersigned, will be sold a most elegant and desirable collection of the various articles, constituting the wardrobe of a lady, including many beautiful dresses and other things appertaining to a lady's toilet, of the latest foreign styles and patterns.
Also a case of very fine Corsets, damaged by salt water.
Bonds and good securiety payable six months after the day of sale, will be required of the purchaser.
Ay order of the administrator.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
Feb 28. 264—d3t.

Owinng to unavoidable circumstances the above sale is postponed until Thursday next, March 2d. The articles will be on exhibition at our store to-morrow and next day.
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auctioneers.

Office Chief Quartermaster C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, Feb. 27th, 1865.
ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PIERCE for Leather and Shoes will, without delay, send to this office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned.
H. R HOOPER,
264—tf. Maj. and Chief Q. M.

OFFICE CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY,
RALEIGH, February 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the 2d day of March, 4 o'clock, p. m., 1865
W. W. VASS,
261—td Treasurer.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 263—tf.